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Crop Production

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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MAY 21 1964

Release:

June 10, 1963

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1963

All Wheat production is indicated at 1,084 million bushels, 1 percent less than the 1962 crop and 12 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 855 million bushels, 5 percent more than last year but 14 percent less than average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at about 230 million bushels, 17 percent less than last year but 1 percent above average.

Peach production at 73.8 million bushels, is 3 percent below 1962 but 2 percent more than average.

Pear crop is placed at 20.5 million bushels, down 30 percent from 1962 and 28 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 23.4 million hundredweight, up 8 percent from last year but 8 percent lower than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 12.6 million hundredweight, 1 percent below 1962 and 9 percent less than average.

Milk production for May is estimated at 12.3 billion pounds, 1 percent below both last year and the average.

Egg production for May, at 5.7 billion eggs, is about the same as last year but 1 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (6-63)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

Crop	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average:	1962	Indicated:	Average:	1962	Indicated
	:1957-61:		: June 1, 1963	:1957-61:		: June 1, 1963
Winter wheatbu.:	25.7	24.4	24.7	997,730	816,379	854,542
All spring wheat ...bu.:	---	---	---	227,532	275,408	<u>1/</u> 229,553
	Condition					
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	87	84	80	---	---	---
Hay, all	86	83	78	---	---	---
Hay, wild	81	83	79	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa	87	87	81	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	88	82	79	---	---	---
Pasture	87	78	76	---	---	---

1/ Based largely on prospective acreage reported in March.

Crop	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	:1957-61:			: June 1, 1963
Peachesbu.:	<u>1/</u> 72,130	<u>1/</u> 77,895	<u>1/</u> 75,789	73,840
Pears "	<u>1/</u> 28,329	27,080	29,294	20,522
Sweet cherrieston:	<u>1/</u> 87	101	110	70
Apricots "	<u>1/</u> 193	<u>1/</u> 191	166	221

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}

Crop	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	103,095
Grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,700
Lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	12,000

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average:	Ind.		Average:	Ind.		Average:	Ind.	
	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Winter	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190.0	4,799	4,160	3,800
E.Spring....:	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	188.1	4,076	3,433	5,304
L.Spring....:	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	204.5	25,521	21,690	23,410
E.Summer :	101.1	87.7	86.4	136.6	144.6	145.7	13,772	12,685	12,591

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average :	1962	1963	Average :	1962	1963
	1957-61 :			1957-61 1/:		
	Million	Million	Million			
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Millions</u>
April	11,096	11,232	11,149	5,642	5,649	5,651
May	12,418	12,429	12,295	5,664	5,728	5,727
Jan. -May Incl....:	53,396	54,364	53,864	27,421	27,403	27,057

^{1/} Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1963

Prospects for winter wheat declined during May because of continued dry weather in parts of the Central Plains and frosts in the Northern Plains areas, according to the Crop Reporting Board. However, the expected output is still 5 percent larger than last year. Spring wheat production is indicated to be less than the large 1962 crop. Seeding of row crops made good progress during May. Hay and pasture crops show below average June 1 prospects. Frosts reduced prospects for fruit crops in the producing areas from Virginia northward.

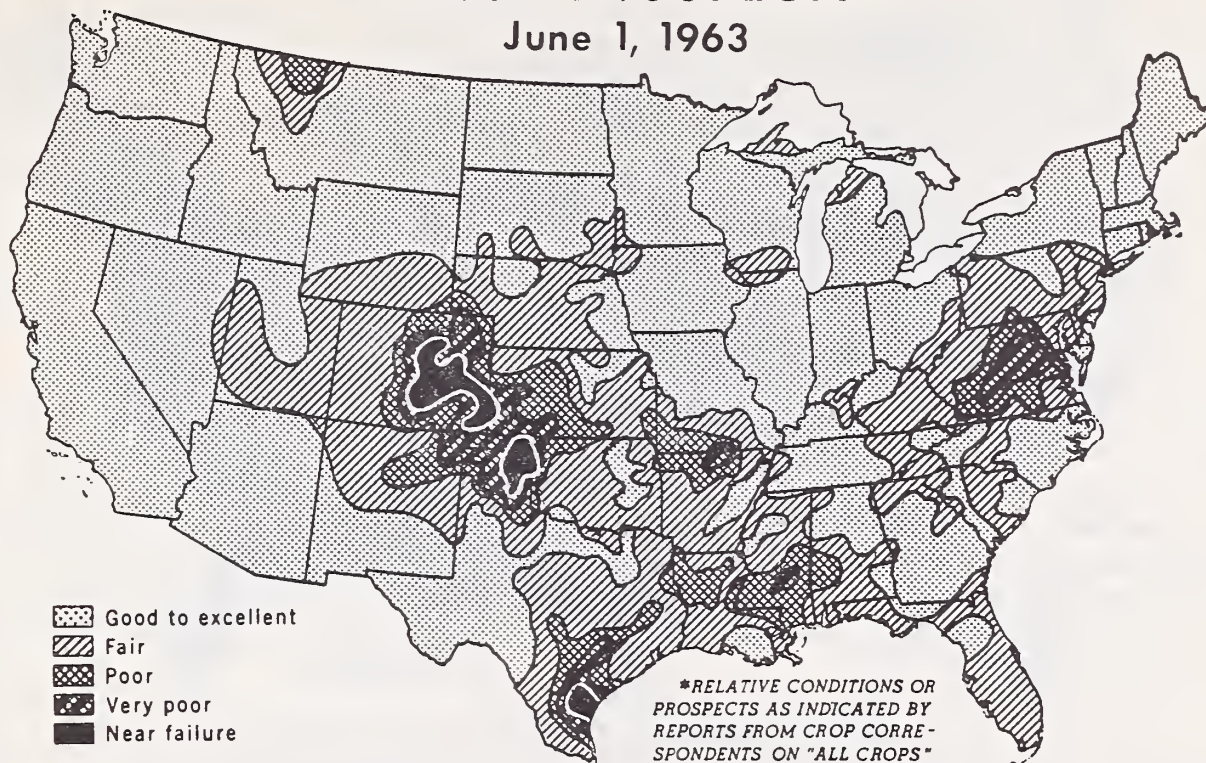
Winter Wheat Down 3 Percent From May 1

Expected production of winter wheat for 1963 dropped for the second month because rainfall came too late in the area centering around southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico and the Panhandle area of Oklahoma and Texas. Additional acreage was abandoned during May in this critically dry area. However, rains the latter half of May improved prospects on acreage outside of the severe drought area. Frost on May 20-22 caught winter wheat in the blooming stage in South Dakota and Nebraska and sharply reduced yield prospects in many fields. In the central Corn Belt States, winter wheat developed satisfactorily. Indicated production for the 1963 winter wheat crop is 855 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than last month's forecast, 5 percent larger than the 1962 total, but 14 percent less than average.

Spring wheat seeding made good progress during May and virtually all acreage was seeded by June 1. Late May frosts set the crop back but damage was not

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1963

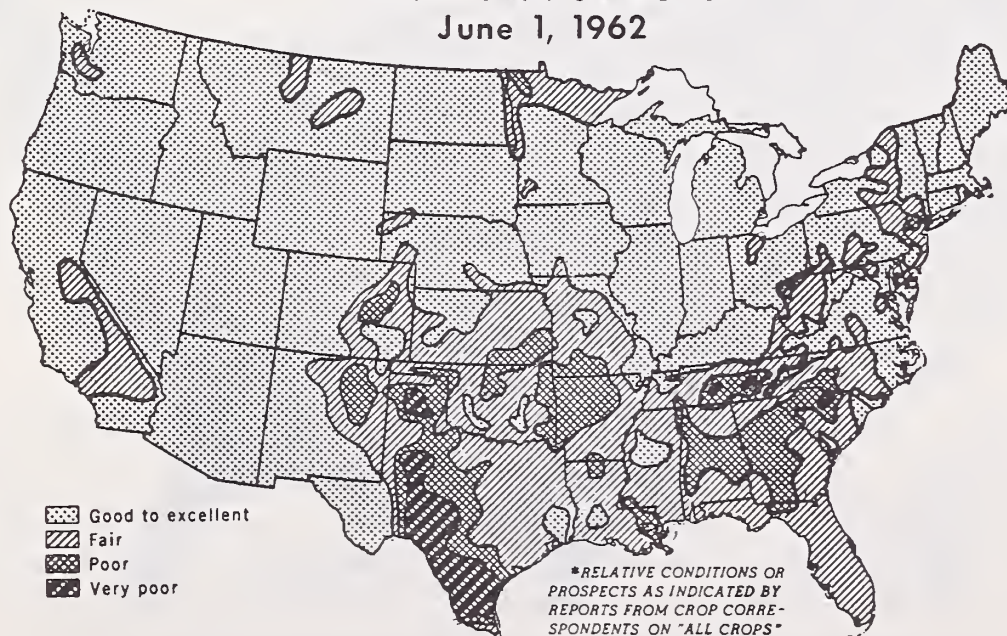


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 56-63 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1962

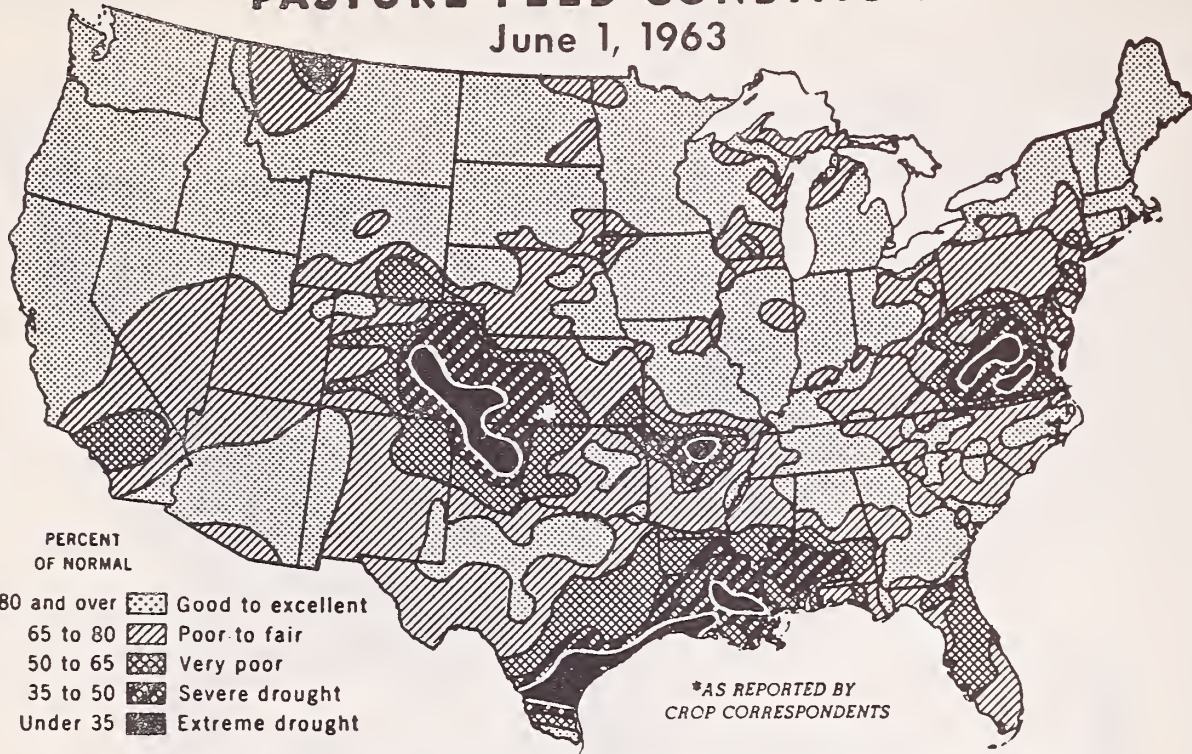


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 33-62 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1963



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

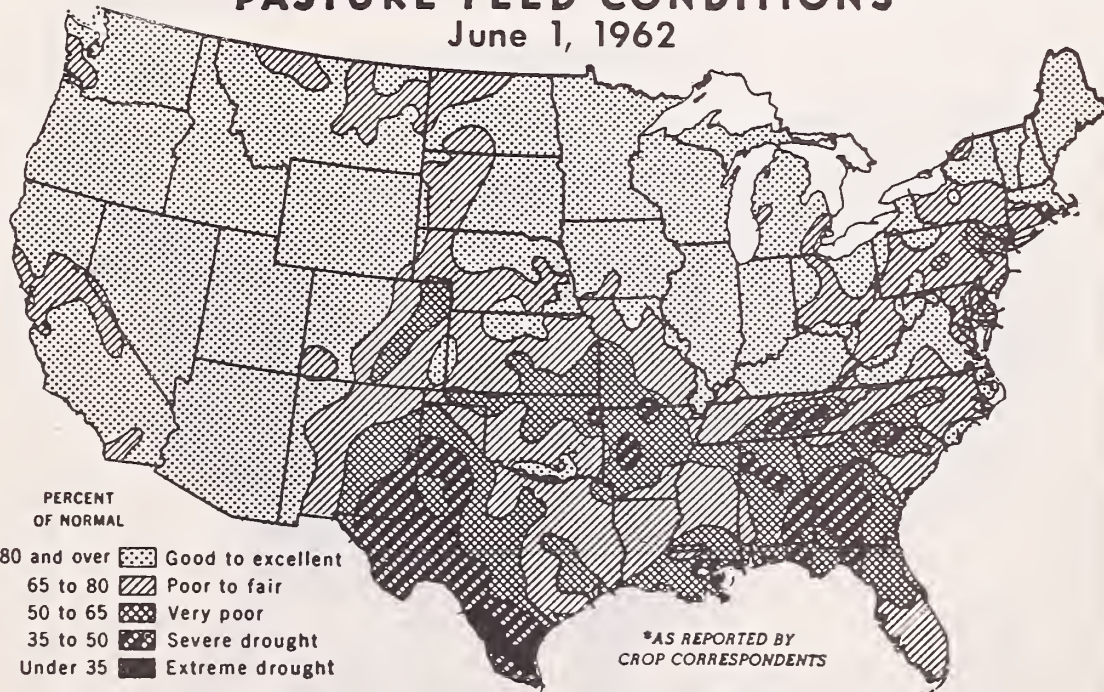
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 57-63 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1962



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 32 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

severe enough to cause acreage losses. Surface soils were dry in some areas although in general, moisture conditions were relatively favorable as of June 1. The indicated 1963 production of all-spring wheat of 230 million bushels is 17 percent less than last year's large crop, but 1 percent more than the 1957-61 average.

Temperatures Fluctuate Widely in May

May opened with record low temperatures in many areas of the Nation with frosts penetrating into the northern parts of the Gulf States. In sharp contrast, record high temperatures were recorded at many stations on May 8 and 9 as a strong flow of warm air poured northward nearly to the Canadian border. Temperatures moderated at mid-month but cold air returned to the eastern two-thirds of the Nation with many States reporting new lows for this late in the season. Freezing temperatures on May 20 to 24 spread from Colorado across the center of the Nation to Virginia with damage reported to tender fruit and crops. The low temperatures during late May slowed growth of crops not damaged by frost, especially in the North Central and Northeastern areas.

Soil Moisture Improves

The rapid succession of warm and cold air masses sweeping across the country touched off periods of precipitation with violent storms in some areas. The critically dry area centering in western Kansas, southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas was seared by above normal temperatures in early May furthering crop deterioration. Rains the last half of the month brought valuable moisture to this area providing favorable seeding conditions for late planted crops and giving new hope for grain crops on the acreage still standing. Late May rains also relieved soil moisture shortages in most of the North and South Atlantic and South Central States except for areas from south Texas into southern Alabama. In the North Central States, rainfall has varied but no serious shortages have developed. Unusual May rainfall benefited the northern Mountain and Pacific States, postponing the threat of moisture shortages in areas depending on stream runoff for irrigation. Little rain was received in the far Southwest and non-irrigated crops and ranges made little growth.

Other Small Grains Advanced

Winter barley and oats suffered heavy winter damage in the Southern Plains areas but the fields remaining matured rapidly. Combining started early but was slowed by rains in late May. About one-eighth of the acreage was combined by June 1 in Oklahoma and harvest was starting in southern Kansas. Barley harvest was underway in California. Cool spring weather has slowed crop development in the Pacific Northwest.

Seeding of spring oats and barley proceeded rapidly in April and was completed in early May except in northernmost areas. Good progress was made in early May but cool temperatures slowed late May growth. Frost damaged many fields of small grain but the earlier strong growth enabled the crops to recover from the setback. Flax seeding also made rapid progress in

Northern Plains States. The early seeding helped reduce frost damage because many fields had reached a more hardy stage by the time the freezes occurred. Some acreage was damaged but reseeding was well along by June 1. In Texas, flax harvest was more than 90 percent complete. Rice planting was essentially complete by the end of May in Texas and Louisiana and nearing completion in Arkansas. Water shortages were hampering development of rice in some areas.

Corn, Soybean and Sorghum Planting Well Along

Field preparation for row crops was well advanced at the beginning of May and planting proceeded at a rapid pace early in the month. Showers and wet fields slowed progress but by the end of May planting of both corn and soybeans was nearing completion in the central Corn Belt States. Illinois was typical of surrounding States reporting over 90 percent of the corn planted by June 1 - nearly two weeks ahead of usual. Corn was slow to emerge because of the cool late May temperatures. Frost around May 22 killed many of the leaves on earlier fields, but served only to set the crop back in growth and few fields were replanted. Most soybeans in the central producing States were not up and escaped damage by the frost. Early fields were damaged and some replanting was required.

In the South Central and South Atlantic States, corn planting was generally finished before the end of May. Rains provided needed moisture but heavy downpours washed out some fields with replanting underway at the end of the month. Soybean seeding made good progress also with about one-half of the Arkansas acreage in the ground. Some Louisiana and Mississippi growers were holding off for needed moisture before planting.

Sorghum planting in the important Central and Southern Plains States was delayed by dry soils earlier. Heavy rains at the end of May made fields too wet in some areas but provided much needed moisture to get the crop off to a good start as soon as soils dry. Nearly one-half of the Kansas acreage was seeded - ahead of normal except in the previously dry western areas. Oklahoma, with heavy sorghum acreage in the drier areas, reported planting progress behind last year while Texas, with three-quarters of the acreage planted, was ahead of the usual pace. Planting of the remaining acreage is expected to proceed rapidly now that moisture is available for germination.

Cotton Progress Variable

Eastern cotton producing States got an early start on planting the 1963 crop although unfavorable weather has handed the crop several jolts. Heavy downpours across the northern part of the Gulf States at the end of April washed out considerable early planted acreage. Record breaking low temperatures on May 2 also damaged cotton acreage in these States, Tennessee and North Carolina. Replanting of considerable acreage was necessary. Heavy rains again caused damage in about the same areas in late May and further replanting will be required. As a result, cotton acreage is irregular because of the widespread planting dates, but the crop was in fair to good condition in most States except in North Carolina where some acreage with poor stands had been abandoned and the acreage diverted to soybeans.

Planting was behind last year in Oklahoma, because of fields that were first too dry and then too wet. Approximately 85 percent of the Texas cotton acreage was in the ground by June 1. Heavy late May rains provided needed moisture for Plains dry land cotton farmers, but moisture was urgently needed in the South Central and Coastal Bend areas. In New Mexico, Arizona, and California cotton progress was slower than usual because of cool weather in April and early May, but higher temperatures later in May speeded growth. Prospects are generally good although some stands are thinner than desired.

Tobacco, Peanuts and Other Crop Progress Varies

Tobacco growers in States on the northern edge of the tobacco belt have been hampered by the lateness of plants because of dry, cool weather. Some farmers are short of plants but there appear to be sufficient plants in the areas to set all intended acreage. In North Carolina, sharp temperature changes and soils too dry and then too wet have resulted in poor stands requiring considerable replanting. Further south tobacco was variable depending on local moisture conditions but the crop as a whole is making satisfactory development.

Less than 10 percent of the peanut acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area remained to be planted by June 1. Planting was ahead of the usual pace, but dry soils slowed development until recent rains brought more favorable conditions. In southeastern peanut areas, planting was almost completed by June 1 and early fields were making a rapid response to recent showers. Planting progress was ahead of usual in Oklahoma but a little slower in Texas. Rains at the end of May provided needed moisture except in South Texas growing areas.

Sugar beets were planted early in most areas, but considerable replanting was necessary because of poor stands. In spite of difficulties, crop prospects are generally favorable with blocking and thinning active in earlier fields. Planting of dry beans was underway in late May in New York and Michigan while most of the acreage was seeded in western areas by June 1.

Pasture and Hay Crops Below Average

June 1 reported pasture condition of 76 percent of normal was 2 points below last year and the lowest since 1956. Hay prospects for 1963 declined during May. The condition of all hay crops on June 1 average 78 percent -- 5 points less than a year earlier and 8 points below average.

Cool temperatures and limited rainfall slowed development of hay and pasture crops in the North Central and North Atlantic States. Frosts in late May also nipped many areas. Premature cutting of frost-damaged alfalfa fields was reported especially in the Iowa - South Dakota area. Dry soils in the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia area held growth below a year earlier. Pastures and hay crops varied rather widely in the South Atlantic and South Central States. May rains improved conditions in Tennessee, the northern parts of the Gulf States, and South Carolina. Along the Gulf Coast hay and pasture crops showed poor development. Central and Southern Plains areas had insufficient moisture

for pasture development until late May. Development was generally adequate in the northern portion of the Western Region. May rainfall was light in the Southwest and hindered growth of non-irrigated forage crops.

Spring Vegetable Supplies Above Last Year

Expected supplies of spring vegetables are 5 percent larger than last year and 4 percent more than average. Larger supplies than last year are expected for carrots, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, tomatoes, and watermelons, but the 1963 spring production of asparagus, cantaloups, and strawberries is less than a year earlier. Total production of early summer vegetables and melons is indicated to be 2 percent smaller than last year and 9 percent less than average.

The prospective 1963 acreage of 9 vegetable crops for commercial processing is 7 percent less than the combined acreage planted to these crops in 1962 and 3 percent smaller than average. These nine crops normally make up about 93 percent of the major vegetable crops for processing.

Spring Potato Production Improves During May

Early spring potato prospects improved during May because yields in Florida turned out much better than expected. The current estimate is 10 percent larger than a month earlier and 55 percent greater than 1962 output. Estimated production of late spring potatoes is practically unchanged from the May 1 forecast and is 8 percent more than the 1962 crop. The first forecast of early summer potato production indicates a 1963 crop nearly the same as last year.

Large Southern Peach Crop - Most Fruit Crops Smaller than 1962

Production of deciduous fruits is expected to be smaller in 1963 than in 1962 and below average--more apricots and California plums than last year, but fewer peaches, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries (western States only estimated on June 1), prunes, and nectarines. Indications are that the apple crop will also be smaller than last year, and below average. Apple prospects are below last year in all regions--particularly in the Central States. The 9 Southern Peach States have a larger crop of peaches than last year but this is more than offset by a smaller crop in the rest of the country.

The California almond crop is expected to be 46 percent larger than last year. Production of walnuts in that State is expected to be down 8 percent.

The 1962-63 citrus crop is 26 percent less than the previous season, with oranges down 25 percent, grapefruit down 19 percent, and lemons down 28 percent. Nearly 90 percent of the oranges and 95 percent of the grapefruit had been picked by June 1. Supplies remaining for harvest are sharply below those of a year ago. The June 1 condition of the 1963-64 (new crop) oranges and grapefruit is better than a year ago in California and Arizona, but down sharply in Florida. In Texas and Louisiana condition of citrus is extremely poor.

Less Milk Than Year Ago - Eggs Same

May milk production in the United States was 12,295 million pounds -- 1 percent less than both a year earlier and the 1957-61 average for the month. Cumulative production for January through May of 1963 was 1 percent below the corresponding period last year, but 1 percent above the 5-year average for the period. Egg production totaled 5,727 million eggs during May - practically the same as during May 1962. Egg production for the month was the lowest of record in the North Central region and highest of record in the South Atlantic and West. Total egg output for the January through May period was 1 percent less than for the same months last year.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1963 production of winter wheat is forecast at 855 million bushels, 38 million above 1962 but 143 million below average. The June 1 forecast is 30 million bushels below the forecast of a month earlier, largely because of reduced prospects in the Central Plains. Drought conditions in this area, becoming evident by May 1, continued well into May taking an added toll of acreage and further reducing yields. Rains near the end of May brought relief to most of the parched Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas, southwest Kansas, and southeast Colorado but much acreage in this area had already been destroyed. Unseasonably cool temperatures occurred during early May and again in late May with damaging freezes in an area centered in Nebraska-South Dakota with minor damage extending southeastward to Ohio-Kentucky. Much of the acreage in this area was in or approaching the flower stage and damage ranged from light to extensive in local areas.

Yield per harvested acre of 24.7 bushels is about the same as last year and about 1 bushel below the 1957-61 average. In the past 10 years, the average change in the United States production from June 1 to harvest has been 63 million bushels, ranging from a minimum of 23 million bushels to a maximum of 115 million bushels.

Kansas prospects remained steady during May with improved prospects in northern areas of the State offsetting May losses in Southern areas. Many central and southern counties had thin stands and extremely short straw with short heads. Much of the thin wheat in central areas was filling well because of late May rains and cool weather. However, these favorable weather conditions came too late to materially help the riper fields on the southern border. Wheat in northern areas was filling well and maturity was a week to 10 days ahead of normal. Damage from rust has been negligible although still a potential threat in the northern areas.

Production in Oklahoma and Texas was unchanged from May 1 as rains and favorable temperatures about mid-month halted the serious deterioration occurring from hot, dry weather. Some benefit occurred to the later maturing acreage from the more favorable weather conditions prevailing at the time heads were filling. About one-sixth of the Oklahoma acreage was

harvested by June 1 ranging from nearly complete in the southwest to just getting underway at the Kansas border. Harvest in Texas started in late May in southern counties on the High Plains and was underway in Northern High Plains counties by early June. Combining in the Low Plains started in mid-May but was delayed by late May rains.

Colorado production dropped sharply during May as drought conditions that had prevailed during most of the season took a serious toll of acreage. Much acreage had already been abandoned when showers began falling about mid-May that slowed further deterioration. Heavy infestations of army worms and mites caused additional problems while hail damaged numerous fields in isolated localities. Damage also began to show the last of the month from freezing temperatures during late May.

A sharp reduction in Nebraska production resulted from far below normal precipitation in most areas until the close of the month and freezing temperatures on May 20-22. It was still too early to fully evaluate the damage from the cold temperatures but producers in southwest areas feared that losses might be severe. Much of the acreage in this area was caught in the flowering stage, a most critical stage for freeze damage.

Eastern Corn Belt production prospects held generally steady during May with excellent yield prospects. Some decline occurred in Indiana as the result of freeze damage. Growth and development was slowed by the cool temperatures but still progressed at an average rate.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: An all spring wheat crop of 230 million bushels is forecast, based on June 1 condition of the crop. This would be 17 percent below last year's relatively large crop but 1 percent above average.

Spring seeding of wheat was accomplished in good season and earlier than last year in the main producing areas; however, in parts of Montana and the Pacific Northwest seeding was delayed due to unfavorable conditions. By June 1 the crop was all seeded. Freezing weather on May 21 and 22 set back spring wheat in South Dakota and parts of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin but did little permanent damage. Soil moisture was favorable in all the major producing areas and irrigation water supplies were generally adequate for spring wheat in the West. Conditions in North Dakota, the major spring wheat producing State, were reported to be the best of record for June 1.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 43 million bushels, compared with last year's all time record of 72 million bushels and the average of 27 million bushels. If realized this would be the second largest production since 1948. Soil moisture in the main producing area was excellent and crop development to date has been nearly ideal.

Spring wheat production, other than durum, is indicated at 186 million bushels this year compared with 204 million bushels in 1962 and the average production of 200 million bushels.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1963 is forecast at 1,084 million bushels, 1 percent below last year and 12 percent below average.

RYE: Condition of the rye crop declined 3 percentage points during the month to 80 percent of normal - the lowest for the date since 1956. A late May frost in the Dakotas and Nebraska hit the crop during the vulnerable heading stage. Some of the frost damaged fields, especially in South Dakota, have been cut for hay or plowed and planted to other crops. In the eastern Corn Belt, rye conditions declined slightly but generally were maintained at the high level of a month earlier. Dry weather severely limited prospects for the crop in Colorado, western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. By June 1 harvesting was underway in southern Oklahoma.

HAY: Hay prospects on June 1 were below average for the Nation. The June 1 condition of all hay was 78 percent - 5 points below a year earlier, and 8 points below average, and also a decline of 5 points from the May 1 all hay condition of 83 percent. During May, hay conditions decreased because of limited surface soil moisture and late frosts in most of the North Central States. Conditions also declined in the South Central and South Atlantic States, with the exception of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee where May rains improved conditions. Most Western States report slightly improved conditions since May 1.

In New England, hay conditions improved during May with generally adequate rainfall during the last half of the month. Yields on first cuttings in Ohio were lowered by below normal temperatures and short soil moisture with some alfalfa weevil damage in southeastern counties.

Growth in Wisconsin has been retarded largely because of relatively cool weather and increasing dryness in southern areas. The alfalfa crop was reported damaged in Iowa by frost in the northwest counties and premature first cuttings were necessary. Frosts in May also cut back alfalfa yields in South Dakota, prompting early cuttings. Kansas and Nebraska report light first cuttings resulting from dry weather in April and early May but prospects for second cuttings were improved by recent rains.

In the Western States, current prospects point to about an average hay crop. The June 1 condition showed an increase from May 1 in most Western States. After a late spring start resulting from cool, wet weather, hay crops in the Northwest showed decided improvement during May. Dry spring weather retarded development of non-irrigated hay in Colorado, southern Utah, and northern New Mexico. However, most western hay is produced under irrigation. Stored water supplies are generally adequate to produce a good crop. First cutting of alfalfa was complete in the Southwest and some second cutting had started. Cuttings were generally 3 weeks behind the usual schedule in California. First cutting of alfalfa had started at lower elevations in Western Mountain areas.

SUGAR CROPS (1961 and 1962 Crops Revised): Sugar beet growers in 1962 harvested the largest crop of record--18,240,000 tons of beets--exceeding the 1961 crop of 17,704,000 tons by 3 percent. This 1962 tonnage was produced on 1,103,500 acres. The average yield per acre was 16.5 tons, 0.1 more than in 1961 but 2.3 tons less than the record yield harvested in 1959. Record yields per acre were set in Ohio, Kansas, and Washington.

Sugarcane harvested for sugar, also a record crop, totaled 19,231,000 tons compared with 18,749,000 tons a year earlier. The final production was 7 percent smaller than the December 1962 estimate, largely as a

result of a mid-December freeze on the Mainland. Damage was heavy in Florida, resulting in a production 21 percent less than was estimated in December. The losses were small in Louisiana where only a small percentage of the cane remained to be harvested after the freeze. Cane production in Hawaii was 3 percent less than estimated in December 1962.

The 1962 record production of beet and cane sugar amounted to 4,557,000 tons, raw value, up 5 percent from the preceding year. Sugar production in 1962 consisted of 2,584,000 tons from beets and 1,973,000 tons from cane. Hawaii produced 57 percent of the cane sugar, Louisiana 24 percent and Florida 19 percent. The Hawaiian cane sugar production of 1,120,000 tons, raw value, was exceeded only by the record-high 1955 production of 1,140,000 tons. The Florida production was a record-high because of an acreage expansion.

Sugar beet production in 1962 was valued at \$246.2 million excluding payments under the Sugar Act--\$48.7 million more than for the 1961 crop. The estimated value of sugarcane harvested in the Mainland States of Florida and Louisiana for sugar and seed was \$89.4 million excluding Sugar Act payments, compared with \$86.2 million for the preceding crop.

APPLES: The 1963 commercial apple crop is expected to be smaller than last year and below average. Prospects in the Central States are well below last year. In the Eastern and Western States prospects are down, but not as much.

In New England, bloom varied from good to heavy for most varieties with the date of bloom somewhat earlier than usual. Dry conditions that prevailed throughout most Eastern States a month ago generally have been alleviated. Bloom was heavy in New York and pollination was generally good. However, there was considerable frost damage on May 24 in the Hudson Valley and to a limited extent in the Lake Ontario area. The bloom in New York and in lower New Jersey occurred later than last year. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland also sustained frost damage on the 24th of May. Conditions were spotted in Virginia with prospects generally lower in the heavier producing counties. Of the Eastern States only New York, Delaware and the New England States have better prospects than last year.

In the Central States late May frosts reduced earlier prospects. The severe winter in this region did not materially damage trees or buds and generally there was a good set of fruit. Freezes in late April, on May 1 and 2 and again on May 22 and 23 damaged the crop. The extent of damage and influence on the June drop cannot be determined at this time. Apples in Michigan were damaged less than most other fruit crops. Of the Central States only Arkansas and Minnesota have prospects better than a year ago. Bloom was generally earlier than last year in this region.

In the Western States, prospects are spotted but point to a crop below last year's large crop. Excessive rains and cool weather prevailed in the Mountain regions of California, throughout Washington, and

in Jackson County and the Willamette Valley of Oregon, hampered pollination in these areas. However, good crops are expected in Oregon's Hood River and Milton-Freewater areas.

Bloom in the Western States was generally late. In Washington, orchards at higher elevations set better crops than along the rivers where bloom was earlier. Hot weather in May caused excessive drop in all areas of Washington. Despite the adverse conditions for pollination prospects in both Washington and Oregon are better than last year. Outlook is generally poorest for the red strains of Delicious in Washington. The Sebastopol area of California was hit hard by excessive rains and the Gravenstein crop is expected to be short. Conditions were relatively more favorable in the Watsonville district where there is a good set of Pippins and Delicious. California, Colorado and New Mexico have poorer prospects than at this time last year. Late April and May freezes reduced prospects in New Mexico again this year. Hail damage was also reported. Prospects in Idaho are considerably better than a year ago. Conditions were relatively good for all varieties in Idaho.

PEACHES: The Nation's 1963 peach crop is estimated at 73.8 million bushels, 3 percent below last year, 5 percent below 1961, but 2 percent above average. A crop of this size would be the smallest crop since 1958. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mainly for canning, the remainder of the U. S. crop is forecast at 42.0 million bushels, down 7 percent from last year and 12 percent below average.

Production in the 9 Southern States is now forecast at 18,170,000 bushels, up 605,000 bushels, or more than 3 percent from the May 1 forecast, and 22 percent above 1962. Each of these States expects a crop as large or larger than in 1962. Large increases are expected in Arkansas and Texas where the 1962 crop was short. Georgia expects a crop of 5,800,000 bushels, up 29 percent from last year and the largest crop since 1945. South Carolina's prospects increased during May despite some heavy losses from hail storms. Dry soil conditions prevailing a month ago over much of this region were relieved during May and soil moisture is now generally adequate. Harvest of early varieties was in progress as far north as Central South Carolina with peak movement of Redcap, Cardinal, Maygold and Dixired occurring from central areas in Georgia. Harvest of the early varieties was underway in Arkansas.

In California, a preliminary forecast places the Clingstone crop at 31,878,000 bushels (765,000 tons), 4 percent above 1962 and 31 percent above the 1957-61 average of 24,410,000 bushels. This estimate is for the total Clingstone Crop and does not make allowance for the possible elimination of fruit under the "green drop" program. The 1962 California Clingstone production totaled 30,627,000 bushels (735,000 tons), excluding peaches eliminated from production by the "green drop" program. An excessively cool and rainy spring in California retarded growth and disrupted early spraying and thinning operations. Considerable loss of young trees from sour sap occurred, especially in the Sacramento Valley, and many trees remaining in affected orchards have low vigor and reduced yield potential. Despite these conditions the total Clingstone crop potential is still above last year's record harvest. The crop is the latest since 1948 and the special objective yield work conducted annually by the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service has been delayed.

Note: A special report on the California Clingstone crop will be issued June 17, 1963 by the Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, Washington, D. C. and the California Statistical Reporting Service office Sacramento, California. This Special report will be based upon the objective measurement survey now being conducted and an evaluation of all other indications available at that time.

The 1963 California Freestone crop is forecast at 12,501,000 bushels, down 3 percent from last year but slightly above average. Harvest of Spring-time peaches began in Kern County on May 7 and in Tulare County on May 17. Because weather conditions in the San Joaquin Valley were more favorable than elsewhere, sour sap has not been a major problem for Freestone peaches.

Peach production in the North Central States forecast at 2,145,000 bushels is 39 percent below last year and 65 percent below average. Severe winter freezes and spring frosts resulted in the loss of many peach trees and fruit buds in this region. Only Michigan expects a larger crop than in 1962, when the crop was well below average.

Prospects in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are also well below last year and average.

In Western States, other than California and Idaho, peach prospects are generally below last year. Idaho expects a recovery from last year's near failure. In Colorado, January freezes and spring frosts virtually destroyed the crop except for some survival in the Palisade area of Mesa County. Production in both Washington and Oregon although below last year is expected to be near average.

PEARS: The 1963 pear crop is estimated at 20,522,000 bushels, down 30 percent from last year and 28 percent below average. In the Pacific Coast States, where more than 88 percent of the pear crop is normally produced, production of all pears is expected to be about 32 percent less than last year. Bartlett production is estimated at 12.7 million bushels, down 38 percent from last year. Expected production of other type pears, at 5.1 million bushels, is down 13 percent. Of the West Coast States only Washington expects a larger total pear crop than last year. Indicated production in States other than the Pacific Coast is down 6 percent from last year.

The California Bartlett crop is forecast at 7.9 million bushels, about 45 percent below both last year and the average. Prospects are down here because of very poor pollinating conditions, hail damage over large areas, and a continuing decrease in bearing surface. As of June 1 growing conditions were favorable. In Oregon, Bartlett prospects are also lower because of poor pollinating weather and mid-April freezes in the Medford area. Bloom was heavy in the Hood River Valley but unfavorable weather reduced the set in the lower valley. Prospects for other pears are down also, but limited mainly to the Medford area.

In Washington, poor prospects for Bartletts in the lower Yakima Valley are more than offset by increased prospects in other areas. Indicated production is down in the lower valley because of poor pollinating weather and a heavy crop last year. Other areas have a good set and many orchards bearing this year had no crop last year. Washington's Bartlett production, forecast at 3,300,000 bushels, is up 180,000 bushels from last year. Other varieties are up 150,000 bushels.

Michigan, the largest producer of pears outside of the Pacific Coast States, expects a crop of 1,200,000 bushels, down 300,000 from last year. Frosts the nights of May 22, 23 and 24 caused some loss of fruit and may further result in frost rings and misshapen fruit.

CITRUS: The orange estimate for the 1963-63 crop is 103 million boxes, 25 percent less than last year and the smallest since 1948. By June 1 nearly 90 percent of the oranges had been picked. About 11.8 million boxes (mostly California Valencias) remained for harvest after June 1 compared with 26.6 million boxes a year ago. Production of grapefruit is expected to total 34.7 million boxes, 19 percent less than last year. Only about 5 percent (1.7 million boxes) of the grapefruit crop remained for harvest after June 1, compared with 12 percent (5.1 million boxes) a year ago. Estimated production of lemons (12 million boxes) remains unchanged from a month ago, 28 percent less than last season. Almost half of the lemon crop had been picked by June 1.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to June 1

Crop	1961-62 Crop				1962-63 Crop			
	Utilization			Remaining:	Utilization			Remaining:
				for				for
	Fresh	Processed	Total	harvest	Fresh	Processed	Total	harvest
	Thousand boxes				Thousand boxes			
Oranges	31,465	79,034	110,499	26,596	23,689	67,559	91,248	11,847
Grapefruit	20,985	16,836	37,821	5,089	15,551	17,495	33,046	1,654
Lemons	5,955	5,475	11,430	5,310	4,318	1,574	5,892	6,108

Practically all Florida citrus areas had sufficient moisture this past month for good development of fruit and foliage. Some late (June) bloom was appearing. New crop fruit sizes from the early bloom were exceptionally large for this date. This suggests the possibility that harvest may begin earlier than usual next fall.

A survey conducted by the Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service from May 13 to 22 indicates about one-third of Florida's commercial bearing orange trees escaped with no significant wood loss from the sub-freezing weather in December, 1962. This survey indicated 24 percent of the bearing orange trees will be severely hatracked or butt cut. An additional 5 percent showed no sign of life. The other 39 percent of the trees showed varying degrees of wood loss, ranging from minor to major.

Of the Valencia orange trees of bearing age, 38 percent were classified as having insignificant damage. Only 25 percent of the early and mid-season types were in this category. An additional 46 percent of the Valencia trees and 53 percent of the early and mid-season trees had some bearing potential remaining. The percentage of dead trees was approximately the same for each type as for all oranges. The other trees, although not dead, do not at present have any bearing potential. Bearing Temple orange trees, about 20 percent of which are in the Indian River area, showed 44 percent not significantly damaged, an additional 24 percent with bearing potential, while 8 percent showed no sign of life.

There were 53 percent of the commercial grapefruit trees of bearing age that showed no significant wood damage. More than one-third of Florida's grapefruit trees are planted in the Indian River area and these were not damaged. The 1963 survey indicated that 20 percent of the bearing grapefruit trees will be severely hatracked, butt cut or were killed with two percent actually showing no sign of life.

No breakdown was reported in types of grapefruit trees, but it should be noted that only a very few seedy grapefruit are planted in the Indian River area. More than 40 percent of the seedy grapefruit are in Polk County.

One-third of the bearing tangerine trees escaped with no significant damage and an additional 49 percent were left with bearing potential. Five percent showed no sign of life.

Non-bearing citrus trees were injured more severely than bearing trees. In May 1963, 20 percent of the trees showed no sign of life. Forty-two percent were killed back to the bank where they were butt cut.

In California about one-fourth the Valencias had been harvested by June 1, with most of the oranges in the Central district picked. In the Southern district harvest was increasing. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit was nearing completion, somewhat earlier than usual. Picking of "other areas" grapefruit was getting under way and will continue during the summer months. Growing conditions during the past month were exceptionally favorable for lemons.

New crop (1963-64) Navel oranges bloomed later than usual because of winter freeze damage and cold wet weather during March and April. In general, growers expect a good set of fruit to remain on the trees although the "June drop" has not occurred. In Southern California Valencia oranges bloomed early because of a warm February, although in Central California bloom was later than usual. Trees were in good condition. Grapefruit bloomed about the usual time, and trees showed a good set of fruit. Lemon trees in Southern California were blooming heavily.

In Arizona citrus prospects for 1963-64 were reduced by winter freezes. Oranges and grapefruit have shown a heavy drop of new fruit but this may be offset by larger sizes. Lemon prospects are very poor, and some trees apparently have no fruit.

In Texas citrus had a spotty bloom and light set of fruit for the 1963-64 crop. Rains during May stimulated tree growth and the light crop of fruit was sizing well.

GRAPES: Weather conditions in California have been favorable for grapes this season with abundant supplies of soil moisture and no damaging freezes. Cool, wet weather during April delayed the bloom but contributed to favorable bunch development. Production of Thompson Seedless is expected to be higher this year following last year's lighter than average yields. New York grapes were damaged by low temperatures on May 11 and 12 and again on May 24. Grapes in Ohio bloomed a few days later than usual and they also were damaged by freezing temperatures

New growth on grapes in Michigan was about 1 foot long and very tender when low temperatures on May 23 caused freeze damage.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The forecast of production for California plums is 90,000 tons, 7 percent greater than in 1962 and 11 percent above average. Cool, dry weather promoted good development during May. Growers made good progress with thinning and in the process removed most hail marked fruit. Harvest of Beauty plums began about May 25. In Michigan prospects are poor because of freeze damage.

The forecast for California prunes is 135,000 tons (dried basis), 9 percent smaller than last year, but about average. Rainy weather during bloom hampered pollination. In the Napa-Sonoma and the Sacramento Valley areas brown rot and green rot reduced the set. Prospects are better in the Santa Clara Valley than in other districts.

Prospects are for a very light crop in Oregon. Cold, rainy weather prevented pollination. Only in the Milton-Freewater area are prospects good. In Western areas the heavy loss of trees from the October wind storm also cut back production.

Initially there was a good set of prunes in Washington's important Yakima Valley, but the trees did not hold the fruit well during the mid-May hot weather. Western Washington has practically no prunes because high winds last October caused extensive tree damage in Clark County. Idaho's prospects are good.

SWEET CHERRIES: The June 1 estimate of sweet cherries is 69,630 tons, the smallest crop since 1956 and if realized will be the third smallest crop of record. The current prospects are down a third from last year's relative large crop and 20 percent below average.

Production in the Great Lakes region is expected to be 10,500 tons, 57 percent below last year's production and about one-half as large as average. Michigan growers expect only 7,500 tons, about 60 percent less than in 1962 and about 50 percent below average. If this production is realized it will be the smallest crop in Michigan since 1955. The cherry crop was damaged by winter cold and several spring frosts. Severe cold during the winter injured new wood and young trees. Indications are that the Schmidt variety was badly damaged but the Windsor and Napoleon varieties range from fair to good condition. Frosts injured buds in early development stages and a freeze on May 22-23 injured blossoms. New York is expecting a sweet cherry crop of only 2,800 tons, about three-fifths as large as last year and the average. In the Lake Ontario region, bloom was 3 days later than last year, but was fairly good and resulted in a good set. Winter damage was heavier than usual and spring frosts caused some light damage to the sweet cherry crop. Winter damage was also heavy in the Hudson Valley and that crop will be short. Prospects in Pennsylvania are for a crop one-fifth as large as average. The important Erie County area was badly damaged by below normal winter temperatures and by freezes on May 1 and May 24.

Prospective production of sweet cherries in the Western States, at 59,130 tons, is 31 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. Only Idaho and Utah expect larger crops than last year. In California, harvest was active. Bings were expected to be at a peak in San Joaquin County around June 1,

with Lamberts just beginning. Quality was excellent with larger than average sizes. Shipments were running ahead of last year. Royal Anns were in short supply in most areas. The Oregon sweet cherry crop was hurt by continuous cold, rainy weather throughout the Willamette Valley area. This resulted in a light and spotty set of fruit. Favorable weather during the middle and last of May permitted good development of the fruit. Weather during the bloom period in the Dalles area was conducive to a good set, and a fairly good crop is expected there. All areas of Oregon escaped freeze damage. The prospects in Washington are for a better than average sweet cherry crop, but 17 percent below last year's crop. Poor pollinating weather plus a heavy May drop has cut production prospects. This is partially offset by better quality and larger sizes than usual. Picking is expected to begin around June 20 in both the Yakima Valley and Wenatchee areas. Utah is expecting a larger crop than last year even though the cherries were hit by last winter's severe cold and some frost damage occurred this spring. Prospects in Idaho are spotted and varied. Bloom was heavy, but occurred during a cold spell when bee activity varied. Some frost damage occurred in mid-April. Production is expected to be above last year and more than average. Colorado and Montana both expect very short crops, as production was curtailed by a severe winter. There was some damage to trees in Montana.

SOUR CHERRIES: June 1 prospects for the Western producing States point to a production of 10,690 tons, 26 percent smaller than last year, but 2 percent above average. Only Idaho and Utah expect crops equal to or larger than last year.

Montana's crop is estimated at only 60 tons compared with last year's relatively short crop of 240 tons. In Ravalli County, the principal producing area, production is down sharply as the result of winter damage to fruit buds, spurs and some damage to trees. Prospective production in Colorado is down slightly from last year and 37 percent below average. The cherries were damaged by extreme cold during the winter and late spring frosts.

Prospects in Oregon on June 1 were for only a third of last year's record crop and two-thirds as large as average. The Willamette Valley had a very light set of fruit because of cold, rainy weather during the bloom period. There was a good set of fruit in the less important Dalles area.

In Washington, cold, rainy weather during full bloom reduced the set and prospects are down from last year. Sour cherries in Idaho survived the winter with little damage and prospects are for 1,300 tons, the same as last year. Trees bloomed over a long period of time, thus contributing to good pollination and a good set. A record high production of 5,000 tons is expected in Utah.

APRICOTS: The forecast for the 1963 apricot crop is 220,800 tons, about one-third larger than last year, and 14 percent above average. Although production in both Washington and Utah is down from last year, the California crop is up 36 percent. In California apricots bloomed early and set fruit before the rainy, cool weather of March and April. Fruit sized well and apricots were first picked for fresh market about May 28. Harvest for canning will begin about mid-June. In

the early areas of Washington, trees set a good crop but high temperatures in mid-May caused a heavy drop of fruit. Harvest is expected to begin about July 4 in the earliest districts of the Wenatchee area, and a few days earlier in the Lower Yakima Valley. Prospects in Utah are down because of severe winter kill and April frost damage to buds.

AVOCADOS: Cool weather during the spring months favored the holding of mature Fuerte avocados on the trees in California and some growers were still packing 1962-63 crop of Fuerte for market. However, most of this variety was marketed by June 1 and harvest of Hass and other summer varieties was increasing in volume. Total 1962-63 crop output of California avocados is expected to be below that of the previous season. The blooming period for avocados is past but it is too early to determine how well the new crop (1963-64) has set.

FIGS: California fig trees came through the winter in generally good condition. Winter rains were ample to maintain satisfactory soil moisture conditions in most areas. Irrigation water was available where needed to insure deep moisture penetration. Setting of the fruit was satisfactory but cool weather slowed development of the crop. An ample supply of Capri figs to insure pollination of Calimyrnas is expected to be available to growers. A few early varieties were expected to be harvested during June but the bulk of the crop will be later.

NECTARINES: California prospects are for 45,000 tons, down 12 percent from last year but 9 percent above average. Favorable growing weather prevailed during May and there is less wind scarred fruit than usual. Much of the hail damaged fruit has been thinned out. The first nectarines were picked about May 30.

ALMONDS: The 1963 estimate of the California almond crop continues unchanged from last month at 70,000 tons, 46 percent above 1962, and 35 percent above average. The set of nuts was heavy in most areas where orchard heaters were used when needed. The crop was developing rapidly.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California is estimated at 71,000 tons, down 8 percent from 1962 but 6 percent above average. Early varieties have only a fair set of nuts because of unfavorable pollination weather but later varieties have a good set. Walnut growers in Oregon expect a 1963 crop below that of 1962. The October 1962 windstorm caused extensive tree loss and limb breakage in Oregon.

FILBERTS: Based upon conditions up to June 1, the Oregon crop will be less than average. In addition to blowing down many filbert trees, the wind storm of October 1962 caused limb damage to additional trees. Spring weather was cool and wet, resulting in poor pollination after a light bloom. In Washington, the prospects for filberts are similar to those in Oregon. Many trees in Washington were also damaged by last year's wind storm.

POTATOES: Early spring potato production is estimated at 5,304,000 hundredweight, 10 percent larger than the May 1 forecast and 55 percent greater than 1962 production. Yields in Florida turned out much better than expected with the average for the Hastings area estimated at 200 hundredweight per acre, a record high. Harvest in the Hastings area was drawing to a close by June 1 and was expected to be completed the second week of June. Harvest in other areas of Florida was expected to be completed about mid-June. In the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, rain on May 5 and 6, just as potatoes were maturing, resulted in lower yields than expected earlier. Harvest in that area was practically completed by June 1.

Production estimated for late spring potatoes, at 23,410,000 hundredweight, is almost the same as forecast on May 1 and is 8 percent larger than 1962. Yields in Arizona were turning out much better than expected a month ago and yield prospects improved in South Carolina and northeast North Carolina. The increases in the forecasts for these three States more than offset declines shown for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Baldwin area of Alabama. In these States, dry weather reduced yield prospects. Good rains covered most of these areas the last of May and should be beneficial to immature acreage. Estimates for California, Georgia, and the "other" areas of Alabama and North Carolina are the same as on May 1.

The estimated yield in California, at 325 hundredweight per acre, equals the record high level of 1959 and 1961. Low prices tended to retard harvest during May. Supplies of Kern district potatoes increased during the last week of May as digging advanced into the later sections of the County. Harvest in these heavy producing areas should be general by June 5. Harvest has started in Tulare County and will become active in all California late spring areas during June. Arizona growers were in full scale harvest of both fresh and manufacturing varieties the first of June. A record high yield of 280 hundredweight per acre was indicated for the State by June 1 reports. Most of the acreage in central and east Texas and in the Pearsall area was harvested by the end of May. Harvest started around San Antonio late in May and was expected to be active the first half of June. Movement from the Knox-Haskell area was expected to start the first week of June and continue through most of the month. Most of the commercial acreage in Louisiana was harvested by June 1. Movement increased slowly in the Baldwin area of Alabama during May and shipments to June 1 were only about half those of a year ago. Dry weather reduced yields in all fields in the area but most severely in later fields. The Sand Mountain area of Alabama received adequate moisture during May for normal growth. A few early fields in South Carolina were dug the last week of May. Weather conditions from planting time through May in the 8 northeastern counties of North Carolina were ideal for potatoes. Harvest was expected to begin by June 10 with volume movement by June 20. Potatoes in other North Carolina areas were generally in good condition on June 1.

The first forecast of early summer potato production places this year's crop at 12,591,000 hundredweight compared with 12,685,000 produced in 1962. Slightly larger crops than last year were indicated for Delaware, Maryland, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Reports from Tennessee growers indicated substantially larger yields this year on the same size acreage as 1962. In Texas production is expected to be the same as in 1962. Moderate reductions were indicated for each of the other early summer producing States including California, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, and the Norfolk and "other" areas of Virginia.

Heavy rains the first of June provided ample moisture in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. Producers in Delaware used irrigation extensively during May to compensate for a shortage of rainfall. Cool weather during May favored growth and relatively good yields are indicated. Maryland's principal potato producing area, the lower Eastern Shore, had sufficient rain during May for normal growth of potatoes and prospects are relatively good. Digging was expected to start by the last week of June. Rainfall on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was short until May 18 and a frost on May 12 caused a slight setback. Showers since May 18 put the crop in good shape. Digging of Cobblers was expected to begin about June 15-20 and Pungos a week later. The North Carolina crop was set back by frost May 2 but weather conditions were favorable the remainder of the month and good yields are expected. Georgia early summer potatoes were also set back by May 2 frost. Cool weather there during May retarded growth and harvest will be later than usual. Weather and rainfall were favorable for growth in Kentucky and Tennessee. A May 1 freeze made the Kansas crop a little late but growth was good the last three weeks of May, and yield prospects were fair to good. Hail during late May caused some spotted damage in the High Plains of Texas, but there were no heavy losses. Harvest will start around Crosbyton about June 20. Movement from Hereford, Plainview, and Muleshoe will be active during July. Growers in California expect good yields. Much of the crop was planted late and moderate temperatures have slowed development. Volume shipments are expected about mid-July, later than usual.

PASTURES: Condition of pasture feed in the United States on June 1 was reported at 76 percent of normal for the date. June 1 condition was 2 points below a year earlier and the lowest for the date since 1956. Pasture growth continued slow in many areas during May as a result of light rainfall, following generally light winter and early spring precipitation. May rainfall was below normal in most of the Nation except for a western area in Oregon, California, and Nevada; an area in North Dakota, Minnesota, and northern Wisconsin; the western two-thirds of Texas; and several scattered smaller areas.

In the North Atlantic States, spring pasture development was slowed by cool, dry weather in May. Supplemental feeding of hay and silage was needed later than usual, although stocks were low on many farms. However, reported June 1 condition of pastures was above a year earlier in all of the North Atlantic States except Pennsylvania, and soil moisture was generally more favorable for June growth than last year.

June 1 pasture condition was below a year earlier in all of the North Central States except Ohio, Missouri and North Dakota. Except for 1962, Ohio pastures were the poorest for the date in the last 9 years. Reported condition in Wisconsin and Minnesota was 16 and 10 points, respectively, below the unusually good condition a year ago. With ample rainfall in May, Missouri pasture condition improved 12 points from May 1, and soil moisture on June 1 was adequate for good growth into June. In Nebraska, pasture growth was retarded by dry weather in May and freezing temperatures May 21 and 22. Pasture condition declined 8 points in Kansas during May to the lowest June 1 condition since 1956. Very little green feed was available in most western sections of the State by late May, but grazing was fair to good in eastern Kansas.

In the South Atlantic Region, June 1 pasture condition was below a year earlier in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. In a large part of this area, rainfall was less than one-half of normal in both April and May. However, the drought was greatly relieved by 1 or more inches of rain in most areas on June 1-2. Pastures improved during May from North Carolina southward through Florida, and at the end of the month were considerably better than a year earlier. However, reported condition in these States is still below the 1957-61 average for June 1 as a result of severe winter and dry weather earlier in the spring.

Reported pasture condition in each of the South Central States was 10 points or more below the 5-year average condition for June 1. Pasture feed made some seasonal improvement during May in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama but there was wide variation within the latter two States. Pastures deteriorated during May in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. However, heavy rains at the end of May relieved the soil moisture deficit in some sections of these States, also in the High Plains and Panhandle areas of Texas.

In the West, pasture feed improved somewhat during May in most States except Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, where May rainfall was generally less than one-half normal. In some parts of Colorado there was no growth of grass at the end of May--ranchers delayed irrigation of pastures because of short water supplies. In Washington, drier weather in May premitted full use of good pasture feed. California pastures were unusually good on June 1, except in the south where dryland pastures were in poor condition.

MILK PRODUCTION: May milk production in the United States was 12,295 million pounds--1 percent below both a year earlier and the 1957-61 average for the month. Cumulative production January through May of 1963 was 1 percent below the corresponding period last year but 1 percent above the 5-year average for the period.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
May 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	May average: 1957-61	May 1962	April 1963	May 1963	State average: 1957-61	May 1962	April 1963	May 1963
N.Y.	1,033	1,070	997	1,072	Ga.	95	87	90
N.J.	112	110	103	112	Fla.	103	113	115
Pa.	675	695	645	728	Ky.	263	260	276
Ohio	521	533	457	530	Tenn.	237	230	234
Ind.	332	321	284	323	Ala.	98	90	87
Ill.	457	434	353	412	Miss.	135	121	114
Mich.	491	504	470	505	Ark.	101	92	89
Wis.	1,834	1,849	1,695	1,860	Okla.	148	136	126
Minn.	1,051	1,113	1,012	1,075	Texas	272	277	268
Iowa	623	615	511	588	Mont.	49	46	44
Mo.	393	390	315	370	Idaho	160	158	156
N.Dak.	189	194	157	185	Wyo.	18.7	17.3	17.0
S.Dak.	152	146	115	133	Colo.	81	75	72
Nebr.	219	193	163	176	Utah	70	70	70
Kans.	204	183	161	179	Nev.	9.6	10.2	11.5
Md.	147	145	128	147	Wash.	199	215	214
Va.	190	192	160	186	Oreg.	125	122	112
W.Va.	68	57	47	54	Calif.	726	750	755
N.C.	151	137	132	141	Hawaii	1/ 11.0	11.6	11.2
S.C.	50	46	45	44	Other			
					States 2/	625	621	565
					U.S.	12,418	12,429	11,149
								12,295

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Estimates not available for individual States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States (50 States) produced 5,727 million eggs during May, compared with 5,728 million during May 1962. Decreases of 11 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the East North Central offset increases of 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic regions. Egg production during May was the lowest of record in the East North Central and in the West North Central regions and highest of record in the South Atlantic and in the West. Aggregate egg production, January through May, was 1 percent below the same months last year.

The rate of production per layer in May was 19.65, compared with the May 1962 rate of 19.72 and the 1957-61 average of 19.47. The May rate of lay was 1 percent lower than a year earlier in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and West, about the same as a year earlier in the South Central, and up 1 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first five months of 1963 was 90.5 eggs, compared with 90.9 for 1962.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 291,421,000 birds during May, compared with 290,469,000 during May last year. Increases of 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, and 5 percent in the West more than offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central and 7 percent in the East North Central States. In the North Atlantic region the number of layers was about the same as a year earlier.

The rate of lay on June 1, 1963 was 62.9, slightly below the June 1, 1962 rate of 63.0. Increases were 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West. A decrease of 2 percent occurred in the West North Central States. Rate of lay was about the same as last year in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central regions.

Year	: North Atlantic:	E.North Central:	W.North Central:	: South Atlantic:	South Central:	: Western States:	48 States:	United States:
	: Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1957-61(Av.)	:47,672	50,156	72,449	34,973	44,513	36,969	286,733	---
1962	:42,843	45,940	63,360	40,373	49,740	44,084	286,340	287,123
1963	:42,876	43,120	56,911	44,834	53,724	46,228	287,693	288,504
	:							
	:							
	: <u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1957-61(Av.)	: 60.6	62.7	64.5	60.4	57.7	63.7	62.0	---
1962	: 61.7	64.1	66.2	61.3	60.0	63.7	63.1	63.0
1963	: 62.2	64.4	65.2	61.4	60.0	64.1	62.9	62.9

17 Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Producers received an average of 29.5 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-May, compared with 32.4 cents a month earlier and 29.0 cents in mid-May last year. Prices at the close of the month were slightly higher than at the beginning except in the Pacific coast region. Movement of eggs to storage and to breakers kept supplies for general consumption at fairly satisfactory levels.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-May averaged 14.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 15.1 cents a month earlier and 13.9 cents a year earlier. Prices received by producers for broilers averaged 14.8 cents per pound, up 0.5 cent from a year earlier. There was a good demand for broilers during May. Prices rose about 1.5 cents per pound during the month. At the close they were mostly 15 cents per pound at the farm in the large southeast producing areas.

Farmers received an average of 10.0 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens (mostly hens) on May 15, down 1.0 cent from April 15 and down 0.3 cent from May 15, 1962. Offerings of hens during the month were adequate to short of demand in the South and adequate to more than adequate elsewhere in the country.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 21.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.0 cents a month earlier and 20.6 cents in mid-May 1962. Trading at the close of the month in producers areas was largely restricted to breeders.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-May was \$3.53 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.42 a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler grower mash was \$4.74 per 100 pounds, up 9 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey grower mash was \$4.78 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.68 on May 15 last year. On May 15, 1963 the egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The turkey-feed ratio was more favorable. The broiler-feed price ratio was about the same as a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average:	1962	1963	Average:	cated	Average:	cated		
	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1957-61:	1962	1963	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	251	198	214	32.3	34.5	34.0	8,121	6,831	7,276
N.J.	46	35	33	32.1	32.0	27.0	1,463	1,120	891
Pa.	540	451	492	28.6	28.0	28.0	15,453	12,628	13,776
Ohio	1,404	1,209	1,366	28.7	32.0	34.0	40,445	38,688	46,444
Ind.	1,260	1,096	1,304	30.3	35.5	36.0	38,201	38,908	46,944
Ill.	1,668	1,522	1,735	28.7	32.5	35.0	47,785	49,465	60,725
Mich.	1,074	922	1,060	33.3	32.5	35.0	35,876	29,965	37,100
Wis.	29	31	34	33.4	37.0	35.0	990	1,147	1,190
Minn.	28	21	16	25.4	23.0	25.0	700	483	400
Iowa	129	75	93	26.2	26.0	27.0	3,402	1,950	2,511
Mo.	1,460	976	1,191	27.0	27.0	28.0	39,156	26,352	33,348
S.Dak.	501	448	556	24.7	11.0	19.0	12,377	4,928	10,564
Nebr.	3,129	2,760	2,981	27.0	19.5	22.0	84,814	53,820	65,582
Kans.	9,338	8,986	8,447	24.6	23.5	21.0	235,458	211,171	177,387
Del.	26	19	20	26.3	28.5	26.0	689	542	520
Md.	153	129	134	25.7	27.0	24.0	3,921	3,483	3,216
Va.	254	179	186	24.4	23.0	21.0	6,203	4,117	3,906
W.Va.	26	18	18	24.6	24.0	22.0	634	432	396
N.C.	359	204	251	23.7	24.0	24.0	8,531	4,896	6,024
S.C.	153	56	68	21.9	24.0	24.0	3,283	1,344	1,632
Ga.	92	47	55	22.8	25.0	25.0	2,059	1,175	1,375
Ky.	173	131	139	24.7	26.0	25.0	4,239	3,406	3,475
Tenn.	158	107	120	21.9	23.0	25.0	3,404	2,461	3,000
Ala.	78	35	33	23.0	24.0	23.0	1,712	840	759
Miss.	77	30	40	24.5	26.0	25.0	1,707	780	1,000
Ark.	142	112	125	25.6	27.5	25.0	3,653	3,080	3,125
La.	46	40	44	20.4	18.0	24.0	866	720	1,056
Okla.	4,339	3,787	3,408	21.7	19.0	22.0	96,233	71,953	74,976
Texas	3,210	2,731	2,540	19.6	16.0	16.0	64,329	43,696	40,640
Mont.	1,998	1,688	1,840	24.0	22.0	25.0	48,018	37,136	46,000
Idaho	668	608	669	28.6	30.5	29.5	19,101	18,544	19,736
Wyo.	233	187	208	23.4	21.0	22.0	5,489	3,927	4,576
Colo.	2,274	1,881	2,069	24.4	19.0	12.5	55,510	35,739	25,862
N.Mex.	212	210	200	20.5	20.0	17.0	4,462	4,200	3,400
Ariz.	65	24	26	37.8	42.0	43.0	2,406	1,008	1,118
Utah	186	148	142	17.0	23.5	15.0	3,171	3,478	2,130
Nev.	4	2	6	34.8	32.0	35.0	149	64	210
Wash.	1,777	1,486	1,783	35.3	40.0	39.0	62,563	59,440	69,537
Oreg.	695	597	693	33.7	39.5	35.0	23,400	23,582	24,255
Calif.	334	296	320	23.2	30.0	26.5	7,758	8,880	8,480
U.S.	38,590	33,482	34,659	25.7	24.4	24.7	997,730	816,379	854,542

ALL SPRING WHEAT				RYE		
State	Production			Condition June 1		
	Average	1962	Indicated:	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61		1963 1/	1957-61		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent	Percent
	bushels	bushels	bushels			
N.Y.	---	---	---	90	88	89
N.J.	---	---	---	91	86	77
Pa.	---	---	---	91	87	87
Ohio	---	---	---	88	83	91
Ind.	---	---	---	91	88	91
Ill.	---	---	---	91	92	93
Mich.	---	---	---	92	91	94
Wis.	910	544	480	89	95	88
Minn.	22,081	17,499	22,427	87	93	90
Iowa	413	273	345	92	94	92
Mo.	---	---	---	85	81	81
N.Dak.	112,205	158,500	117,280	75	92	91
S.Dak.	26,094	24,896	23,310	85	93	77
Nebr.	---	---	---	88	81	77
Kans.	---	---	---	88	74	61
Del.	---	---	---	89	87	84
Md.	---	---	---	91	86	84
Va.	---	---	---	92	89	70
N.C.	---	---	---	89	83	83
S.C.	---	---	---	83	77	80
Ga.	---	---	---	85	77	83
Ky.	---	---	---	89	88	82
Tenn.	---	---	---	87	79	85
Okla.	---	---	---	86	71	72
Texas	---	---	---	77	64	64
Mont.	31,405	41,161	37,602	84	89	91
Idaho	21,566	18,148	17,952	91	95	89
Wyo.	621	624	648	85	86	80
Colo.	835	468	420	87	61	45
Utah	2,299	1,968	1,512	---	---	--
Nev.	444	540	496	---	---	--
Wash.	5,405	7,385	4,290	93	92	92
Oreg.	2,754	2,698	2,233	92	90	92
Calif.	376	704	558	84	---	--
U.S.	227,532	275,408	229,553	87	84	80

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:	
	1957-61:	1963	1957-61:	1963	1957-61:	1963	1957-61:	1963	1957-61:	1963
	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
Maine	90	91	89	94	91	93	---	---	90	90
N.H.	88	89	89	91	89	89	---	---	89	90
Vt.	91	91	90	92	91	92	---	---	92	89
Mass.	89	87	88	85	90	88	---	---	91	89
R.I.	90	96	92	91	90	95	---	---	91	94
Conn.	89	76	88	80	89	78	---	---	92	81
N.Y.	89	82	89	85	88	82	---	---	89	82
N.J.	87	68	87	72	86	66	---	---	86	66
Pa.	88	70	89	74	88	70	---	---	90	69
Ohio	89	79	89	82	89	79	---	---	91	81
Ind.	90	85	91	86	90	85	---	---	93	87
Ill.	90	82	91	83	90	82	---	---	92	84
Mich.	88	86	89	88	88	85	---	---	88	86
Wis.	86	83	87	84	84	86	86	84	84	82
Minn.	83	85	84	83	80	85	83	87	83	86
Iowa	90	83	92	85	88	83	---	---	91	86
Mo.	89	77	91	82	90	76	88	69	91	80
N.Dak.	73	87	73	82	---	---	71	85	71	86
S.Dak.	82	81	83	73	---	---	79	83	81	82
Nebr.	90	73	92	73	92	82	88	74	90	76
Kans.	89	62	90	58	90	65	89	65	89	62
Del.	85	62	89	75	88	63	---	---	86	63
Md.	86	59	86	69	87	60	---	---	88	60
Va.	88	42	89	45	89	41	---	---	91	46
W.Va.	83	58	85	61	84	59	---	---	86	61
N.C.	86	72	82	73	87	71	---	---	90	76
S.C.	82	73	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	77
Ga.	84	78	83	81	---	---	---	---	85	82
Fla.	80	61	---	---	---	---	---	---	82	64
Ky.	86	74	88	78	86	75	---	---	90	78
Tenn.	84	74	84	75	84	72	---	---	89	79
Ala.	80	62	84	76	82	70	---	---	85	73
Miss.	81	59	80	79	81	56	---	---	85	59
Ark.	84	58	85	65	85	50	85	59	89	61
La.	79	44	78	58	---	---	---	---	80	44
Okla.	83	69	81	67	---	---	85	73	87	65
Texas	78	68	80	75	---	---	80	62	81	63
Mont.	83	88	85	89	86	88	80	86	77	88
Idaho	88	93	88	92	89	92	86	95	90	95
Wyo.	85	89	85	91	86	87	83	87	84	82
Colo.	88	66	88	70	87	73	86	69	87	48
N.Mex.	82	77	85	86	86	71	74	54	73	62
Ariz.	90	95	92	93	---	---	---	---	82	85
Utah	81	87	81	85	84	88	78	79	81	83
Nev.	77	90	81	90	80	90	74	87	78	90
Wash.	89	86	89	87	90	86	87	88	90	88
Oreg.	88	90	89	91	92	92	84	86	93	93
Calif.	87	89	88	89	---	---	78	95	81	90
U.S.	86	78	87	81	88	79	81	79	87	76

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	16	14	24	24
Mass.	105	95	140	125
R. I.	11	9	10	12
Conn.	135	120	160	140
N. Y.	659	725	550	460
N. J.	2,240	1,700	2,300	1,900
Pa.	2,660	2,400	2,600	1,500
Ohio	924	950	700	50
Ind.	424	400	100	5
Ill.	842	870	650	120
Mich.	3,380	3,450	1,600	1,700
Mo.	439	500	350	250
Kans.	138	135	95	20
Del.	49	35	45	50
Md.	467	420	2/ 450	370
Va.	1,546	1,500	1,500	1,100
W. Va.	710	750	700	420
N. C.	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,400
S. C.	5,940	2/ 7,800	2/ 6,600	6,800
Ga.	4,340	2/ 5,200	2/ 4,500	5,800
Ky.	236	220	245	55
Tenn.	166	190	160	100
Ala.	1,025	1,400	900	1,100
Miss.	304	352	200	300
Ark.	1,686	1,500	1,020	1,750
La.	142	145	40	160
Okla.	144	100	50	110
Texas	680	650	220	750
Idaho	247	180	25	200
Colo.	1,634	2/ 1,900	2/ 1,800	450
Utah	352	210	310	180
Wash.	1,770	2/ 1,750	2/ 2,300	1,700
Oreg.	438	430	500	360
Calif., Freestone	12,468	12,543	12,918	12,501
Total above	47,720	50,143	45,162	41,962
Calif., Clingstone 3/	24,410	2/ 27,752	2/ 30,627	31,878
U. S.	4/ 72,130	77,895	75,789	73,840

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1961 - Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205; 1962 - South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195; Utah, 15; Washington, 200.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1961 - South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938; 1962 - Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205; Colorado, 434; Washington, 220; California, Clingstone, 3,350.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1957-61, 585,800; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 765,000.

4/ U.S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	P r o d u c t i o n ^{1/}			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>
Conn.	53	65	55	58
N. Y.	625	750	630	650
Pa.	118	115	120	100
Mich.	1,296	1,550	1,500	1,200
Texas	140	135	40	130
Idaho	72	60	55	65
Colo.	188	245	220	110
Utah	222	120	<u>2/</u> 220	350
Wash.	4,276	4,750	4,370	4,700
Oreg.	5,042	4,830	6,250	4,200
Calif.	15,668	14,460	15,834	8,959
U. S.	<u>3/</u> 28,329	27,080	29,294	20,522

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon

State				
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Wash., all	106,900	<u>2/</u> 118,750	<u>2/</u> 109,250	117,000
Bartlett	72,000	<u>2/</u> 84,250	<u>2/</u> 78,000	82,000
Other	34,900	34,500	31,250	35,000
Oreg., all	126,050	<u>2/</u> 120,750	<u>2/</u> 156,250	105,000
Bartlett	53,300	<u>2/</u> 53,500	<u>2/</u> 73,750	37,500
Other	72,750	67,250	82,500	67,500
Calif., all	376,000	347,000	380,000	215,000
Bartlett	339,200	313,000	348,000	190,000
Other	36,800	34,000	32,000	25,000
3 States, all	608,950	586,500	645,500	437,000
Bartlett	464,500	450,750	499,750	309,500
Other	144,450	135,750	145,750	127,500

^{1/} Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1962-Utah, 15,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 86,000 bushels (2,150 tons); Oregon, Bartlett 34,000 bushels (850 tons).

^{3/} U. S. totals for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/					
	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average 1956-60	1,000 boxes 1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1956-60	Equivalent tons 1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	12,780	7,600	12,500	479,400	285,000	469,000
Fla., All	50,820	56,900	45,500	2,287,100	2,561,000	2,048,000
Temple	3,020	4,600	2,000	136,100	207,000	90,000
Other	47,800	52,300	43,500	2,151,000	2,354,000	1,958,000
Texas	1,560	1,650	50	70,180	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	452	640	600	16,960	24,000	22,500
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
Total Above Varieties	65,827	67,045	58,665	2,863,320	2,955,700	2,542,425
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	18,240	13,100	14,500	684,200	491,000	544,000
Fla.	37,120	56,500	29,000	1,670,200	2,542,000	1,305,000
Texas	860	650	30	38,700	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	710	800	900	26,620	30,000	33,800
Total Valencia	56,930	71,050	44,430	2,419,720	3,092,200	1,884,150
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	31,020	20,700	27,000	1,163,600	776,000	1,013,000
Fla.	87,940	113,400	74,500	3,957,300	5,103,000	3,353,000
Texas	2,420	2,300	80	108,880	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,162	1,440	1,500	43,580	54,000	56,300
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
U.S., All Oranges	122,757	138,095	103,095	5,283,040	6,047,900	4,426,575
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,160	35,000	30,000	1,326,400	1,400,000	1,200,000
Seedless	19,620	23,800	20,000	784,800	952,000	800,000
Pink	6,140	9,000	7,500	245,600	360,000	300,000
White	13,480	14,800	12,500	539,200	592,000	500,000
Other	13,540	11,200	10,000	541,600	448,000	400,000
Texas	4,500	2,700	200	180,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,462	2,270	2,000	78,780	72,600	64,000
Calif., All	2,536	2,940	2,500	83,420	96,200	82,000
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,540	1,200	33,160	49,300	38,400
Other Areas	1,500	1,400	1,300	50,260	46,900	43,600
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,658	42,910	34,700	1,668,600	1,676,800	1,354,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	16,180	15,200	11,500	614,800	578,000	437,000
Ariz.	4,670	1,540	500	4/ 25,433	58,500	19,000
U.S., Lemons	16,582	16,740	12,000	630,060	636,500	456,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	316	340	400	12,640	13,600	16,000
June 1 forecast of 1963 limes			420			16,800
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	404	1,000	750	18,200	45,000	33,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,820	4,000	2,000	171,700	180,000	90,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 130,000 boxes (4,625 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, June 1 1/ (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average:				Average:		
	1957-61:	1962:	1963:		1957-61:	1962:	1963:
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES <u>2</u> /				GRAPEFRUIT:			
Calif.	79	77	80	Fla., All	60	61	37
Fla.				Seedless	62	61	39
Temple	--	62	45	Other	59	61	34
Other	--	62	33	Texas	71	3/	9
Texas	76	3/	10	Ariz.	82	60	72
Ariz.	75	50	69	Calif., All	78	73	79
La.	83	3/	4	D.V.	78	73	78
				Other	78	73	79
VALENCIA:				U.S., All			
Calif.	81	81	82	Grapefruit	63	--	40
Fla.	68	66	36				
Texas	72	3/	8				
Ariz.	79	55	75	LEMONS:			
				Calif.	76	73	73
ALL ORANGES:				Ariz.	74	36	36
Calif.	80	79	81				
Fla.	66	64	35				
Texas	75	3/	9	U.S. Lemons	76	72	71
Ariz.	76	53	72				
La.	83	3/	4	TANGELOS:			
				Fla.	4/63	64	40
U.S., All Oranges	70	--	45	TANGERINES:			
				Fla.	62	67	36

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January, 1962 freeze.

4/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, ALMONDS AND WALNUTS				
Production 1/				
Crop and State	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	175,400	180,000	154,000	210,000
Washington	12,000	<u>2/</u> 8,500	<u>2/</u> 10,100	9,000
Utah	5,720	2,800	2,100	1,800
United States	193,120	191,300	166,200	220,800
NECTARINES:				
California	41,400	54,000	51,000	45,000
PLUMS:				
California	80,800	<u>2/</u> 87,000	<u>2/</u> 84,000	90,000
PRUNES: <u>3/</u>				
California	135,600	139,000	148,000	135,000
ALMONDS:				
California	51,900	66,400	48,000	70,000
WALNUTS:				
California	66,700	61,200	77,000	71,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1961 - Apricots, Washington, 200; California, 17,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1961 - 1,200; 1962 - 600; Plums, California, 1961 - 2,000; 1962 - 2,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Sweet Varieties:</u>				
N. Y.	4,840	5,000	4,500	2,800
Pa.	960	1,100	1,000	200
Mich.	14,200	14,000	19,000	7,500
<u>3 Great Lakes States</u>				
	20,000	20,100	24,500	10,500
Mont.	1,782	2,000	2,400	40
Idaho	1,930	2,000	2,300	2,500
Colo.	658	1,100	800	90
Utah	2,580	1,900	2,900	3,000
Wash.	16,320	<u>2/</u> 21,200	<u>2/</u> 21,000	17,500
Oreg.	21,380	25,500	33,000	18,000
Calif.	22,280	27,500	23,500	18,000
<u>7 Western States</u>				
	66,930	81,200	85,900	59,130
United States	<u>3/</u> 87,082	101,300	110,400	69,630
<u>Sour Varieties ^{4/}:</u>				
Mont.	316	570	240	60
Idaho	1,204	1,100	1,300	1,300
Colo.	1,480	2,300	<u>2/</u> 1,000	930
Utah	2,200	2,300	3,700	5,000
Wash.	1,360	500	<u>2/</u> 1,100	900
Oreg.	3,940	5,300	7,200	2,500
<u>6 Western States</u>				
	10,500	12,070	14,540	10,690

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1961 - 900; 1962 - 2,000; Sour Cherries, 1962 - Colorado, 95; Washington, 50.

^{3/} The U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

^{4/} The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1956-60			1956-60			1956-60		
	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ohio	22,200	24,900	28,700	20,800	21,600	25,000	14.1	14.2	16.6
Mich.	73,900	76,600	75,300	69,400	72,200	66,200	14.2	16.3	16.3
Wis.	8,000	7,100	—	7,100	5,700	—	11.2	11.4	—
Minn.	74,400	98,400	115,500	71,100	97,200	106,900	12.4	12.9	9.8
N. Dak.	38,900	47,800	56,100	37,100	46,900	53,900	12.5	12.6	10.4
S. Dak.	6,000	10,400	11,900	5,600	9,200	10,300	12.9	10.2	11.6
Nebr.	64,200	83,300	86,900	61,900	77,700	72,500	16.0	14.9	12.9
Kans.	8,600	10,800	14,800	8,300	10,300	14,000	16.0	15.7	17.3
Mont.	57,400	68,200	65,200	55,400	60,600	63,400	15.0	14.7	13.2
Idaho	90,400	125,100	131,000	86,400	117,900	127,100	20.5	19.3	19.1
Wyo.	38,800	53,700	51,500	37,500	51,600	48,700	15.3	13.7	12.6
Colo.	144,600	174,000	181,400	139,300	167,000	170,700	17.0	14.7	16.0
Utah	31,800	25,400	24,600	30,100	22,700	24,000	16.5	14.2	18.1
Wash.	34,800	55,200	56,300	34,100	54,500	55,500	23.0	23.7	24.9
Oreg.	19,500	21,200	20,200	19,100	20,600	19,600	25.0	23.2	26.4
Calif. 1/	203,000	241,200	254,900	194,200	235,700	239,500	21.1	18.6	20.1
Other States 2/	6,300	5,500	7,600	5,700	5,400	6,200	16.5	17.4	15.2
U. S.	922,600	1,128,800	1,181,900	883,200	1,076,800	1,103,500	17.5	16.4	16.5
	Other States 2/								
Ill.	1,860	1,550	1,000	1,700	1,470	1,000	19.3	23.5	18.9
Iowa	1,340	1,600	3,590	1,240	1,600	2,440	11.8	14.4	12.5
Texas	1,770	2,140	2,280	1,750	2,140	2,280	19.1	16.1	17.5
N. Mex.	740	210	230	630	210	210	11.4	10.5	8.1
Nev.	510	—	500	410	—	320	15.4	—	11.2
State	Production			Price per ton 3/		Value of production 3/		1961 Sugar Act Payment 4/	
	Average	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	Per ton	Total
	1957-61								
	tons	tons	tons	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars	Dollars	dollars
Ohio	296	307	416	9.60	—	2,947	—	2.16	662
Mich.	991	1,178	1,081	9.70	—	11,427	—	2.20	2,594
Wis.	81	65	—	7.60	—	494	—	2.17	141
Minn.	879	1,258	1,045	10.00	—	12,580	—	2.31	2,902
N. Dak.	465	592	560	10.10	—	5,979	—	2.36	1,397
S. Dak.	72	94	119	12.20	—	1,147	—	2.36	222
Nebr.	996	1,155	937	12.40	—	14,322	—	2.40	2,768
Kans.	133	162	242	11.20	—	1,814	—	2.23	362
Mont.	830	893	838	11.50	—	10,270	—	2.48	2,214
Idaho	1,771	2,272	2,423	11.30	—	25,674	—	2.39	5,432
Wyo.	576	706	612	11.70	—	8,260	—	2.42	1,705
Colo.	2,372	2,449	2,724	12.10	—	29,633	—	2.37	5,806
Utah	494	323	434	11.80	—	3,811	—	2.41	779
Wash.	782	1,290	1,381	11.40	—	14,706	—	2.26	2,914
Oreg.	477	478	518	11.10	—	5,306	—	2.33	1,115
Calif. 1/	4,107	4,388	4,816	11.00	—	48,268	—	2.08	9,114
Other States 2/	95	94	94	9.70	—	909	—	2.17	204
U. S.	15,417	17,704	18,240	11.20	5/13.50	197,547	246,240	6/2.28	40,331
	Other States 2/								
Ill.	32.9	34.6	18.9	7.60	—	263	—	2.17	75
Iowa	14.7	23.0	30.5	10.20	—	235	—	2.13	49
Texas	33.4	34.5	39.8	11.20	—	386	—	2.17	75
N. Mex.	7.3	2.2	1.7	11.20	—	25	—	2.44	5
Nev.	6.3	—	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals.

3/ Excludes Sugar Act payments.

4/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Approximately \$2.31 per ton for the 1962 crop.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION 1/									
State	Sugar, raw value						Sugar production,		
	Production			Yield per ton of			refined basis		
	cane or beets								
	Average:	1961	1962	Average:	1961	1962	Average:	1961	1962
	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:	1956-60:
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons				tons	tons	tons
SUGARCANE									
Florida	147	208	381	206	204	187	138	194	356
Louisiana	436	650	472	172	183	178	408	607	441
Fla. and La.	584	858	853	180	187	182	546	801	797
Hawaii	972	1,092	1,120	216	228	228	909	1,021	1,047
United States	1,556	1,950	1,973	201	208	205	1,454	1,822	1,844
SUGAR BEET									
United States	2,229	2,404	2,584	290	272	283	2,083	2,247	2,415
CANE AND BEET									
United States	3,785	4,354	4,557	---	---	---	3,537	4,069	4,259

State and Product	Unit	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS					
Blackstrap molasses-80°Brix ^{3/}					
Florida	:Gallon:	9,342	12,811	26,730	
Louisiana	:Gallon:	33,262	47,264	38,706	
Fla. and La.	:Gallon:	42,604	60,075	65,436	
Hawaii	:Gallon:	52,858	56,423	57,372	
United States	:Gallon:	95,463	116,498	122,808	
Edible molasses					
Louisiana	:Gallon:	2,823	3,075	2,772	
United States	:Gallon:	2,823	3,075	2,772	
SUGAR BEET PRODUCTS - - U. S.					
Molasses	:Gallon:	67,680	98,211		4/
Pulp					
Molasses	: Ton	519	712		4/
Dried	: Ton	140	131		4/
Wet	: Ton	1,414	1,276		4/

1/ Based on data from ASCS.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Included high test molasses made from frozen cane.

4/ Not available.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre 1/			Cane production		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1956-60	1961	1962	1956-60	1961	1962	1956-60	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
FOR SUGAR:									
Florida	38.5	56.2	114.3	37.9	36.2	35.6	1,437	2,036	4,072
Louisiana	230.8	277.0	253.7	22.0	25.7	20.9	5,066	7,118	5,315
Florida and Louisiana	269.3	333.2	368.0	24.2	27.5	25.5	6,502	9,154	9,387
Hawaii	102.4	108.3	108.6	87.9	88.6	90.6	8,988	9,595	9,844
United States	371.6	441.5	476.6	41.9	42.5	40.4	15,490	18,749	19,231
FOR SEED:									
Florida	1.2	7.5	2.5	—	—	—	45	272	89
Louisiana	20.2	22.0	29.7	—	—	—	444	565	621
Florida and Louisiana	21.4	29.5	32.2	—	—	—	488	837	710
Hawaii	—	3.8	3.7	—	39.7	40.8	—	151	151
United States	—	33.3	35.9	—	—	—	—	988	861
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:									
Florida	39.7	63.7	116.8	—	—	—	1,481	2,308	4,161
Louisiana	251.0	299.0	283.4	—	—	—	5,509	7,683	5,936
Florida and Louisiana	290.7	362.7	400.2	—	—	—	6,990	9,991	10,097
Hawaii	—	112.1	112.3	—	—	—	—	9,746	9,995
United States	—	474.8	512.5	—	—	—	—	19,737	20,092

State	Price per ton for sugar 2/		Value of production 2/				1961 Sugar Act Payment 3/	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	Per ton 4/	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Florida	8.35	10.00	17,001	40,720	19,272	41,610	0.86	1,753
Louisiana	7.46	8.05	53,100	42,786	57,315	47,785	1.28	9,107
Florida and Louisiana	7.66	8.90	70,101	83,506	76,587	89,395	1.19	10,860

1/ Yield of cane for sugar used in computing production for seed in Florida and Louisiana.

2/ Excludes Sugar Act payments.

3/ Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments.

4/ Sugarcane for sugar.

5/ Approximately \$1.17 per ton for the 1962 crop.

TARO - Hawaii

Item	Unit	Average 1956-60	1961	1962
Acres in cultivation 1/	Acre	594	490	500
Yield per acre	1,000 pounds	16.9	19.8	20.1
Production	1,000 pounds	10,014	9,690	10,055
Price per pound	Cent	—	6.0	5.7
Value of production	1,000 dollars	—	581	574

1/ Average monthly estimates.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1962	Ind.	Average:	1962	Ind.	Average:	1962	Ind.
	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	13.6	7.2	8.0	127	185	145	1,757	1,332	1,160
California	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190.0	4,799	4,160	3,800
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	200	3,450	3,002	4,800
-Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	135	562	299	324
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	100	64	132	180
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	188.1	4,076	3,433	5,304
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	14.8	11.6	11.6	129	130	150	1,904	1,508	1,740
Other Counties	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	105	449	340	357
South Carolina	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	95	528	238	332
Georgia	.8	.3	.3	64	65	65	52	20	20
Alabama-Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	110	1,850	1,922	1,650
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	85	572	560	510
Mississippi	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	47	262	170	150
Arkansas	6.4	4.1	3.9	60	52	55	375	213	214
Louisiana	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	40	241	217	172
Oklahoma	2.1	1.6	1.4	61	65	55	128	104	77
Texas	7.1	5.9	6.0	68	85	80	481	502	480
Arizona	8.8	8.5	10.2	236	240	280	2,054	2,040	2,856
California	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	325	16,626	13,856	14,852
Total	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	204.5	25,521	21,690	23,410
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	5.7	5.0	4.5	87	85	85	492	425	382
Kansas	2.6	2.5	2.4	87	90	80	230	225	192
Delaware	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	210	2,046	1,900	1,995
Maryland	3.1	2.9	3.0	129	120	130	405	348	390
Virginia-Eastern									
Shore	21.7	21.5	22.5	140	145	140	3,070	3,118	3,150
-Norfolk	2.0	.7	.6	101	100	105	186	70	63
-Other	4.8	4.0	3.5	65	80	55	314	320	192
North Carolina	7.8	4.7	4.5	90	120	110	684	564	495
Georgia	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	45	61	38	36
Kentucky	11.3	9.8	9.3	69	67	70	786	657	651
Tennessee	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	85	751	490	595
Texas	11.0	10.5	10.8	163	180	175	1,816	1,890	1,890
California	10.0	8.8	8.0	295	300	320	2,928	2,640	2,560
Total	101.1	87.7	86.4	136.6	144.6	145.7	13,772	12,685	12,591

MAY EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers : on hand during May:		Eggs per 100 : layers		Total eggs produced			
	1962	1963	1962	1963	During May		Jan.-May incl. 1/	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,238	3,687	2,052	2,021	66	75	349	366
N.H.	1,424	1,430	1,891	1,906	27	27	142	137
Vt.	684	716	1,928	1,928	13.2	13.8	67	67
Mass.	2,562	2,521	1,978	1,953	51	49	248	239
R.I.	340	358	1,934	1,897	6.6	6.8	33	34
Conn.	2,973	3,236	1,897	1,891	56	61	286	304
N.Y.	7,920	7,854	1,934	1,950	153	153	751	721
N.J.	9,490	9,138	1,773	1,829	168	167	778	764
Pa.	14,604	14,294	1,941	1,955	283	281	1,386	1,351
N. Atl.	43,235	43,234	1,906	1,929	824	834	4,040	3,983
Ohio	11,134	10,846	1,984	1,996	221	216	1,062	1,047
Ind.	10,257	9,676	2,034	2,037	209	197	1,019	964
Ill.	10,533	9,503	2,015	2,027	212	193	1,010	920
Mich.	6,071	5,658	1,953	1,972	119	112	578	532
Wis.	8,783	7,988	1,990	2,012	175	161	863	789
E.N. Cent.	46,778	43,671	2,001	2,013	936	879	4,532	4,252
Minn.	14,174	12,398	2,037	2,021	289	251	1,504	1,313
Iowa	19,861	17,896	2,099	2,089	417	374	2,078	1,821
Mo.	8,472	7,499	2,015	1,972	171	148	798	689
N. Dak.	2,100	2,016	2,024	2,021	43	41	198	184
S. Dak.	7,179	6,522	2,065	2,083	148	136	723	664
Nebr.	7,506	6,767	2,102	2,040	158	138	763	675
Kans.	5,162	4,832	2,058	2,027	106	98	508	463
W.N. Cent.	64,454	57,930	2,067	2,047	1,332	1,186	6,572	5,809
Del.	660	604	1,857	1,879	12.3	11.3	56	52
Md.	1,276	1,283	1,953	1,851	25	24	121	115
Va.	5,168	5,874	1,962	1,953	101	115	484	528
W. Va.	1,616	1,540	1,972	2,006	32	31	152	146
N.C.	10,542	10,749	1,941	1,934	205	208	959	990
S.C.	4,408	4,826	1,891	1,891	83	91	401	435
Ga.	11,719	14,496	1,897	1,900	222	275	1,095	1,279
Fla.	5,430	6,039	2,000	1,944	109	117	523	559
S. Atl.	40,819	45,411	1,933	1,920	769	872	3,791	4,104
Ky.	4,286	4,718	1,885	1,947	81	92	379	399
Tenn.	4,878	4,678	1,854	1,872	90	88	418	390
Ala.	7,783	9,070	1,894	1,922	147	174	683	787
Miss.	7,388	8,886	1,804	1,885	133	168	588	763
Ark.	7,314	8,580	2,027	1,928	148	165	656	726
La.	2,769	2,660	1,789	1,826	50	49	226	219
Okla.	2,864	2,738	1,953	1,934	56	53	258	239
Texas	12,886	12,452	1,922	1,872	248	233	1,126	1,063
S. Cent.	50,168	53,782	1,900	1,900	953	1,022	4,334	4,586
Mont.	914	915	1,965	1,972	18	18	88	89
Idaho	1,118	1,100	2,015	2,024	23	22	113	106
Wyo.	268	262	1,928	2,052	5.2	5.4	25	24
Colo.	1,386	1,346	1,903	1,934	26	26	122	121
N. Mex.	761	784	1,906	1,984	14.5	15.6	66	72
Ariz.	757	751	1,987	1,959	15.0	14.7	69	69
Utah	1,346	1,332	2,030	2,030	27	27	131	128
Nev.	58	51	1,860	1,968	1.1	1.0	5	5
Wash.	4,618	4,532	2,015	1,978	93	90	441	437
Oreg.	2,490	2,464	2,006	1,990	50	49	247	240
Calif.	30,519	33,046	1,990	1,968	607	650	2,759	2,960
West.	44,235	46,583	1,989	1,973	880	919	4,066	4,251
48 States	289,689	290,611	1,972	1,966	5,714	5,712	27,335	26,985
Alaska	29	30	1,786	1,748	0.5	0.5	2	2
Hawaii	751	780	1,824	1,897	13.7	14.8	66	70
U. S.	290,469	291,421	1,972	1,965	5,728	5,727	27,403	27,057

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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